

# Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 21, 1849.

## SECTION SENTINEL.

The State Sentinel will be issued Tri-weekly during the coming session of the Legislature, as usual. We shall employ a corps of the best reporters, and the proceedings of the Assembly will be given in our usual full and correct form.

Tri-weekly for the Session, \$1.00  
Weekly, 50  
\*Will our exchanges please notice? If

## CARD.

EDITORS SENTINEL.—Gentle: Permit me to say, through the medium of your paper, that I am not a candidate for Auditor of State. My name has been mentioned, favorably, in connection with that office, by the democratic press of the State, for which I am under many obligations. It is gratifying to know that several gentlemen will be candidates for the office, in every respect worthy and well qualified.

LAFAYETTE, Nov. 18, 1849. DANIEL MACE.

TRIAL OF MERRITT YOUNG.—This trial, which has occupied our Circuit Court nearly two weeks, and the evidence given in the case of which, appeared in Saturday's edition of the Semi-weekly Sentinel, and in this number of the Weekly, closed on Tuesday—or we might say that arguments of counsel were closed on Saturday noon last, when the case was, after the charge of the Court, given to the jury at about five o'clock, P. M. The jury remained out until about 9 o'clock on Monday morning succeeding, when they returned on Court, and rendered their verdict as follows:

"We, the Jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and sentence him to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for the term of two years."

WM. T. CURD, Foreman.

After the close of the testimony, our business called for the largest share of our attention in another quarter. Consequently, we are not able to give full reports of the able speeches of counsel, even had we space, and must take this occasion to remark principally on what we heard personally, and on the judgment of a friend who was present and made good observation of the whole trial.

After the close of the evidence, L. Barbour, Esq., commenced the case for the prosecution; and in an able argument, evinced his legal knowledge and acute judgment to the satisfaction of all who heard him. Mr. B. does not set up for an orator, nor for a pleader, tragic or comic; yet there is that about him which, but for his particular modesty when addressing a jury, totally unlike him when he has a witness in hand, would, with some practice, make him a capital advocate.

Mr. B. was followed in the defence by R. L. Walpole, Esq., a young but talented member of the bar. This, we believe, was the first capital trial in which he has ever been engaged; and the best proof of what he is destined to become, is adduced (by us) from the knowledge of law exhibited on the occasion, and from his off-hand, easy address. It partakes, perhaps, a little too much of the impetuosity of youth; but age and experience will correct these errors.

Hiram Brown, Esq., followed Mr. Walpole; and in his argument, seldom excelled even by himself, veteran as he is, he made, by his clear and lucid analysis of the testimony, a decided impression. Mr. B. needs no encomiums from us to add to his already established reputation.

H. O'Neal, Esq., followed Mr. B. for the defence. Unfortunately for us, we did not hear one word of his speech. It is reported, however, with an exception or two, to have fully sustained his previous high reputation. Wm. Quarles, Esq., followed on the same side; and here public expectation was on tip-toe to witness the effort of this giant of the bar—the veteran in law. That he was impressed fully with the immense responsibility resting on his shoulders, was fully apparent from the fact that he rushed to his subject giant-like! No smooth words at opening—nothing but his whole soul appeared from the start! and for seven hours he breathed forth all his eloquence in behalf of his unfortunate client. He was the last one to speak in that unhappy man's defence. At the close, in a manner at once solemn and impressive, couched in such language as would become the poets of old, calm and moderate, as the calm succeeds the storm, by the almost exhaustion of the forces lashing it into fury, his appeal was eloquent—it was touching—he left the boy in the hands of his peers—he was done—he had done his duty—his conscience would clear him, and he trusted the boy to God and his country.

Ex-Gov. Wallace closed the argument on behalf of the State, and if he, experienced and able as he is, ever appeared to advantage, it was in this case. With much to contend against, from various sources, in this he exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends and enemies. That his admirable review of the whole case, his strict and correct scanning of its every aspect; his complete elucidation of the testimony, born conviction to the minds of hundreds of the listeners, whatever effect it may have had on the jury. This excellent speech we may have occasion to call attention to again.

The Jury.—Their verdict is before the people; and from their character, it is to be supposed that each has acted in accordance with his oath. For fifteen days they were in close attention on their duties; and arduous as they were, they fulfilled them with cheerfulness, deserving of credit. Nor should we forget the Court. The charge to the jury is now more particularly interesting at this time, and of that we cannot speak in this number, owing to the crowded state of our columns. However, in our next we shall endeavor to give it entire, for its legal worth; and to further mention, that which has made much impression on the court-going public as well as ourselves, the dignified, urbane, impartial and prompt bearing of the Court.

PAPER MILL BURNED.—We learn by a private telegraphic dispatch, that Rinehart & Robinson's new paper mill at Delphi, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday night last. We infer that all the paper, materials, and stock on hand, are destroyed. The books were saved. The total loss is estimated at \$5,000, one half of which only is covered by insurance. We sincerely sympathize with these gentlemen in their misfortune. Mr. Robinson, as is known to most of our citizens, is a young man who by industry and economy succeeded in saving enough to build and furnish this mill, which had but recently been put in successful operation. We hope they may be able to rebuild.

Hon. W. J. Brown.—We have received a note from Mr. B., dated the 15th, in which he says—"Although I am very feeble, I shall take advantage of the good weather, and start east to-morrow. I must be there at the opening of Congress if possible." We are glad to learn from this, that Mr. B. is recovering.

Dr. Daniel S. Lane, Surgeon to the Second Indiana Regiment, died at his residence in Evansville a few days since.

## Godey's Lady's Book.

We hardly know how to add any thing to what we have often said, in praise of Godey's Lady's Book, as a Magazine, the "oldest magazine in America," and now emphatically "the Book of the Nation." In comparison, it exceeds all others, not only in its quantity of reading matter, but also in its quality. With a host of writers, embracing the highest talent in the country, Godey is pushed on to give more than he promises, that he may give to his numerous readers the gems of the prolific pens at his command. In respect to Engravings, Godey gives more and better than any other, and besides, many of them are of more practical utility than nine tenths of those of the day. His music, also, (a sheet of which accompanies each number,) will nearly pay for the magazine, at its low price—only \$3.00 a year; and his fashion plates are Americanized, giving all that is desirable, without the naked indecency of "Les Modes Parisiennes." Without saying a word more, we would inform our readers, that Godey does all that he promises. He has promised to make the Book more attractive if possible, during the coming year, than the preceding. And we can conscientiously advise our readers, desirous of a good and popular magazine, to subscribe for Godey's. His terms in detail will be made known at this office, and if a half dozen or more will club together, we will forward their remittances free of charge. Remember, a New Volume commences in January next.

It might have said a word about his December number; but it should be seen to be appreciated. It contains 100 pages—24 Engravings, and articles from 40 Contributors! Think of that for one number!

In noticing a dispute in the newspapers at Madison about the price of hogs a few days since, we uttered a few plain truths, as follows:

"We can tell the buyers there one thing, and that is, they will gain nothing in the long run by deception or humbug, and the Madison Merchants and traders will gain as little. People will finally go where they are fairly dealt with, and to a place which has good reputation; not to one where they think there is a risk of being cheated or deceived."

These sentences elicited half a column of comments from the Madison Banner, beginning thus: "No one can misapprehend the drift of the Sentinel. It is to make an impression abroad that 'people' trading in Madison are not 'fairly dealt with' by our 'merchants and traders,' but are liable to be 'humbugged,' 'cheated,' and 'deceived.'"

The Banner, we feel bound to say, has itself intended "misapprehends" our "drift." We only intended our statements as general truths, and did not mean to apply them to Madison men particularly. We were only actuated by a feeling friendly towards Madison, and just to every body else. Nothing more nor less. But though we never intended to make any such "impression" of that town, and suggests to its merchants and traders the propriety of taking measures to remove the "strong prejudice" which, it admits, is justly entertained against them. It says—

"Our 'merchants and traders' have never yet combined, or set up for themselves, so as to give some permanence and regularity to the trade of the city. On the contrary, our business men have always relied, in making their bargains, upon the Cincinnati, Louisville, and other markets, and it would seem to be the whole ambition of every man, individually, to buy a little cheaper and sell a little higher than any persons in the same line of business in Cincinnati!"

"Some years ago the necessity of adopting measures similar to those now recommended was felt by our business men; they met and 'resolved' to pay the Cincinnati prices, &c. they also issued a 'circular,' and appointed an agent to watch the great thoroughfare to Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati, whose duty it was to persuade the farmers to bring their produce to this market. We believed them sincere, and puffed them as we never puffed a class of men before or since. The whole plan was successful, and a vast quantity of produce was brought in. But, after about a year or ten days' influx, prices went down suddenly considerably below the Cincinnati standard, and the result was curses, loud and deep, from the Ohio river to the National road, poured upon the devoted heads of all the people of Madison! Next time it will be well for us not to undertake more than we intend to perform!"

And yet, while making such broad confessions and declarations as these, the Banner is illogical enough, and we must add dishonest and impudent enough, to speak of the general truths which we enunciated as "insinuations," "innuendoes," and "slanders."

We think the Banner itself has need to learn a few lessons in honesty and common decency, before it attempts to lecture the merchants and traders of Madison, or any body else. Till then, its defence of them can only work their greater loss of reputation.

"LIBEL SUIT.—We are surprised to learn, by the Vevay Palladium of the 6th, that the libel suit, instituted by John T. J. against Isaac Stevens, Jr., is persevered in. Stevens, the editor of the Palladium, published certain communications, during the late canvass, (Tait being a candidate for Representative,) upon which this suit is based, and a change of venue has been taken to Jefferson county by Tait, he being unwilling to have the question settled in his own Ohio county."

"Now we know nothing about the merits of this controversy; but we are personally friendly to both these men, and just as friendly, personally, to the Whig as to the Democrat. Will they take the advice of a friend, and compromise this difficulty? We cannot believe that Stevens maliciously intended to injure Tait, and if he has done so, we will, we think, be willing to make all just reparations. If he has not refused to do this much, how can Tait justify it to his sober judgment to pursue Stevens vindictively?"

"Gentlemen, reconcile your differences, like good men and Christians for the further you wait against each other at law, the worse it will be for you both, and who will win?"

The above appeared in the State Sentinel of Oct. 10, last. It was dictated solely by friendly feelings and good motives, towards both parties; and yet we are informed that the first paragraph has been construed to the prejudice of Mr. Tait, under the weight of our supposed endorsement. The second paragraph declares that "we know nothing about the merits of the controversy," and of course shows that we did not intend to endorse, or dispute, any thing which preceded. We supposed the difficulty to be altogether political, and therefore advised a reconciliation, upon the principles recognized by good men and Christians.

We are now told, that the difficulty is not altogether political, and that the charges against Mr. Tait, affected his character as a man of honesty and integrity; that he called upon the editor of the Palladium for the author of the charges; that the editor refused to give up the name of the author; and that, under these circumstances, Mr. Tait felt bound by duty to himself and his friends, to institute a legal investigation. We are told further, that Mr. Tait does not fear to risk a verdict of a jury of his own county under ordinary circumstances; but in this case, where an officer of the county court is indirectly concerned, he thought it proper and prudent to trust the whole management of the case to his counsel. If his counsel have taken a change of venue, we are assured it was their own option.

We repeat again, so that nothing we have said may be construed to the prejudice of either party, that we know nothing of the merits of the case, and only spoke at first, as we do now, to express regret that the matter could not be settled amicably, and without resorting to the law.

MR. HANNAGAN.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald writes, on the 23d ult., that Mr. Hannagan had returned from London about a week before, and had had a severe fit of illness, which had threatened his life, and reduced him very much. He himself writes the Herald that he will return to the United States very shortly.—Union, Nov. 14.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 15th. American provisions, in the British markets are still in demand, at full prices. Transactions in corn and bacon are active. This is good news for our farmers. The French Ministry resigned in a body on the 30th ult., having been grossly insulted by the imperial apes, Louis Napoleon. Thiers, Mole, and Changarnier will support the new cabinet, it is said. Nicholas has modified his demand, and now only asks of Turkey that the Hungarian refugees shall be expelled from its territory. The Austrian tyrants are still committing murders in Hungary. The Pope has returned to Rome. French soldiers assassinated daily. The fall of the fortress of Arghals, the residence of Schamyl, the celebrated chief, after a desperate and protracted resistance, is announced in letters from St. Petersburg, after a siege of eleven months. 1000 Circassians slain.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—According to the latest telegraphic news, it appears that the late election in New York has resulted in the election of four Democrats and four Whigs on the State Ticket, while the Legislature is a tie on joint ballot—the Democrats have two majority in the House; and the Whigs two in the Senate. Last year the Democrats had not enough for a Corporal's guard in either branch, while on the State ticket they were woefully defeated. We look upon the result of the late election, under all the circumstances, as a great democratic triumph.

THE WHEELING DISTRICT.—The Whig papers have the news of the defeat of Thompson, Dem., for Congress in the Wheeling district, which they get in the Pittsburgh papers. By the Wheeling Argus, received last night, the event was still in doubt, though we should not be surprised at the election of a Whig, because the vote was exceedingly small.—Ohio Statesman.

MISSISSIPPI HAS GIVEN WHIGGERY NO QUARTER. A dispatch from Holly Springs, dated Nov. 15, says: Quitman is elected Governor by from 8 to 10,000 majority over Lea. The Democrats have carried all four of the congressional districts. The Legislature is strongly Democratic.

Well done, Mississippi!

ILLINOIS.—It appears that the laws for a general system of railroads, enacted at the recent session of the Illinois Legislature, are not satisfactory to any body. Some of the Illinois papers assail the Legislature bitterly. It seems that the law reserves to the legislature the right to locate any road, or at least to decide upon the terminal. Of course nothing can be done under such a restriction.

TELEGRAPH.—It seems that operations have already commenced at Terre Haute, on the St. Louis and Cincinnati line, which we spoke of a few days ago. The Express of the 14th says—

Holes are already dug in this place and proceeding eastwardly, for the poles of a line of Telegraph from Cincinnati to St. Louis, passing through, in this State, the towns of Brookville, Connersville, Rushville, Shelbyville, Indianapolis, Danville, Greensburg, &c. We understand fixtures to the amount of 50 tons of wire, &c., have been ordered from Louisville to this place, and will likely be here by the first rise in the Wabash.

The first pole will be erected at the corner of Wabash and Market streets, from which we presume a room in Mr. Farrington's new block will be secured for the Telegraph Office—a very central and convenient place. It is also expected that we will be in connection with Indianapolis in, perhaps, ninety days. This line is being made by Morse's company.

We have no doubt that that this line will be a good one, and very profitable, both to stockholders and the public—a great advantage being in its directness. And we hope that our citizens will not be backward in helping it along.

DETROIT, Nov. 17, 1849.—We learn by the Franklin, just arrived from Sault St. Marie, that great excitement prevailed there in consequence of apprehended difficulties between the Indians and Quebec Mining Company, arising from the neglect of the Canadian authorities to make payment for their lands, which had been promised to the Indians. The latter had stolen three pieces of cannon, and had been joined by thirty whites. To the number of two hundred had commenced their march on the operations of this company at their works, and the most serious consequences are apprehended, as the Indians were well armed.

DEPENDENCY OF CUBA GUARANTEED TO SPAIN.—The London Times launches a terrible philippic against the United States, for supposed designs upon Cuba—intimating that England has the best right to the island for money she lent to Spain; but the European Times brings forward the following important fact as a settler for all parties:

We are glad to find that president Taylor is not disposed to sanction a mighty act of spoliation, to be committed by a band of mercenary adventurers. Throughout the whole of these doings, it is carefully kept out of view that a specific treaty exists, to which France, Spain, England, and the United States are parties, by which the dependency of Cuba on the mother country of Spain is especially guaranteed.

An accident recently occurred on the New Haven Railroad. A train from New York came in contact with a drove of cows, thirteen of which were killed, and the engine thrown off the track. While they were in this condition, along came the express train from Boston; a collision occurred, smashing engine and cars, and badly injuring eleven passengers. Some had both legs broken, others had hands wrenched off, &c. On the Georgia railroad, a collision of trains recently took place, by which one lady was killed and three other persons injured.

SWINDLING BANKER.—Eastern papers put the following into the black list. Salisbury Bank, Maryland; Exchange Bank, Washington, D. C.; State Bank at Morris, N. J.; James Bank, Jacksonville, N. J.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23rd ult., says it is supposed that about \$50,000 of the paper of the Susquehanna County Bank is in circulation in that quarter—and it is said to have been mostly from houses in Cincinnati.

HOGS.—We advise our farming friends not to sell their hogs in a hurry. The price is bound to come up; and mark it, they will command in two months from this date, but little less, if any, than from \$2.75 to \$3.00. We don't speak without duly reflecting what we are about; and we think we could, if we had time just now, give demonstrable reasons for our opinion.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—A FATAL LOSS OF LIFE.—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The steamer Louisiana burst her boiler at the wharf to-day, and nearly every soul on board was either killed or wounded. The steamers Boston and Storm lying near by, were much shattered and torn. The Louisiana was torn to atoms.

Dr. Hon. Henry Clay arrived at Baltimore on the 7th, accompanied by a large number of friends. He was met at the depot by a large number of friends, and a copy of the resolutions, and sent a copy to the editor of the Masonic Review, at Cincinnati, and also to request their publication in the Sentinel and Journal of this city.

A true copy.  
C. G. WERBE, Sec'y. pro tem.

CUMBERLAND, November 15. MESSRS. EDITORS.—I am truly gratified to see the name of James Woods announced as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; and I take pleasure in recommending him to the Democracy of the State, from which I hope he will not fail to receive a hearty support. He is a thorough going business man, of temperate habits, and an unflinching Democrat, and as his aspirations are humble I hope that he will realize that success which is peculiar to the Democracy of Indiana.

THE TEA CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Tribune has the following in relation to Junius Smith's attempt to cultivate the tea plant in this country:

We have late advices from the tea plantation of Mr. Junius Smith, at Greenville, S. C. His plants are in blossom, and as healthy and flourishing as those of China at the same stage of growth. Everything looks as favorable, and Mr. Smith feels abundantly encouraged. He expects to place fresh tea on the tea-tables of London and Paris in twenty days from his plantation. He has a large number of plants, and tea seed enough for half a million more. The black descriptions blossomed some time since, but lately the green plant descriptions have also blossomed. Mr. Smith is collecting about him quite a force of laborers; having recently sent to the North for about twenty hands. He has also made very successful efforts to grow the fig and almond. His next year's crop will be quite an important one. Should Mr. S. succeed in introducing the growth of the tea plant into the United States, he will certainly deserve a statue of gold and the gratitude of the whole country.

AN ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.—Gov. Brown of Tennessee, in his recent annual Message to the Legislature of that State, holds the following language:

"I see nothing in the present aspect of the question, to justify either a resort to violence or disunion, or a grave threat in the progress, let the emergency dictate the remedy. In the mean time, let us insist on our rights by all constitutional means, and also resolve to maintain the Union, 'at all hazards and to the last extremity.' I am willing to yield the honor of disunion doctrines to those who rely upon them as a means to secure probable evils to arise from the question of slavery. Upon them will rest the responsibility (and a fearful one it will be) of calculating the value of the Union and cheapening its dignity and duration, in the estimation of any portion of the American people. With the Union, we have every thing to inspire the hopes and impel the energies of our countrymen, and of all important national ties before us. Without it, we have nothing worth maintaining—worth living for—worth dying for! Clouds and darkness rest upon such a future—sectional jealousies—border frays—endless collisions—the prostration of trade and commerce, and the ruin of American labor, fill up the beautiful picture. Against such a contingency, all men of all parties, ought to turn with instinctive horror. The Union must be deemed invaluable—as when it was formed it was deemed indispensable. It is invaluable, and deserves to be the last of human institutions that shall fade before the trumpet of retribution."

WASHINGTON REMOVALS.—We are informed from Washington, that among the latest rumors in that extraordinary village, it is rumored that Mr. Meredith is to go to Russia; that probably George Evans, of Maine, will be called to the Treasury Department, and that some other Cabinet changes are expected to be made, on or shortly after the meeting of Congress. Very likely. It is also reported that Mr. Colver, formerly of New York, his first appointment in the General Post Office, and that the Major is to go on the 1st of November. This is the thing which plays the deuce with the whig party—they have so many travelling office-hunters to feed, that the locusts, from the worst to the very best, must give way, and have to be turned adrift. It is this swarm of gadflies that is so annoying to the whig party, and it is useless. It is to be hoped, however, that Colver will retain at least one capable man in his department. As for the cabinet, the more you change it, the sooner the better.—N. Y. Herald.

NEW MODE OF TELEGRAPH WRITING.—Mr. Johnson Oswego is exhibiting at the Merchant's Exchange, New York, a new mode of writing for communicating by telegraph. The Tribune says:

"It uses shot or the dropping of shot, to make marks, indentations, or signs, on a white sheet of paper. Mr. Johnson uses the common motive power of electricity to drop his shot, but when the shot is dropped, another very simple arrangement makes with them the mark on the wire, and the shot return in a revolving wheel, and thirty of them make the signs necessary. The machine is patented."

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF IT.—"I shall make honesty, capability, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be sufficient cause for removal."—Taylor's Circular.

JOSEPH JUSTICE, senior, late postmaster of the city of Trenton, removed by General Taylor, was elected sheriff of Mercer county, New Jersey, by 53 majority. The county gave Taylor, last fall, 583 majority. A good commentary on Taylor pledges.—Pennsylvania.

Above all, let us keep the banner of Whig principles at the mast head—opposition to slavery extension, a protective tariff, and all other great measures which look to the good of the country and the peace of the world.—Boston Post.

The citizens of Indianapolis have had a meeting to take into consideration the establishment of a State Orphan Asylum. The object is one that commands itself by the strongest arguments to the favorable consideration of the people of the State. Such an institution is deserving a place among the benevolent enterprises in which Indiana is engaged, and it will merit the warmest support of every citizen who regards the good of the unfortunate.—Logansport Pharos.

A GOOD DIVIDEND.—The Savannah Georgian says: "We have been favored with an extract from a letter received in this city from a correspondent in Cobb county. It reads thus:

"The Rowell Factory has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months, with a surplus of \$25,000, on a capital of about \$98,000. This is the smallest dividend they have made for many years past."

That tariff of 46!

Surviving officers of the army of 1812 have had a meeting at Washington preparatory to soliciting a grant of bounty lands to volunteers as well as regulars, under the act of 1816.

HALL OF CENTRE LODGE, 7 Indianapolis, Nov. 14, 1849. 3. At a called meeting of the Central and Masonic Lodges, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of our well beloved Brother Jacob GLAZIER, we recognize the hand of an all-wise Providence; and although the stroke falls heavily and unexpected, yet are we once more forcibly reminded of the "uncertainty of life," and admonished to be always prepared for death.

Resolved, That while we cherish a lively recollection of the virtues of our departed Brother and friend, we will round his funeral in a body, and perform the last rites and honors that it is a privilege to show to a departed Brother.

Resolved, That we as Masons will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the names and family of the deceased to the Central and Masonic Lodges, and send a copy to the editor of the Masonic Review, at Cincinnati, and also to request their publication in the Sentinel and Journal of this city.

A true copy.  
C. G. WERBE, Sec'y. pro tem.

## Spirit of the Age.

As regards this Republic, it may be truly said, that the spirit of improvement is abroad in the land. A restless spirit that seeks to increase and facilitate trade, and give velocity to personal locomotion and verbal communication. Railroads are being made traversing the States and the United States in every direction, binding together the confederacy by strong ties of business intercourse; and wires being stretched athwart the land, whereby daily and hourly communications are interchanged between the principal cities and villages.

The acquisition of Oregon and California, and the immense emigration in search of the golden rule, have revived the vast project, and will ensure their execution, of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal, and uniting the people of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes by a railway.

There is the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico, being a distance of 150 miles, river navigation, and 105 miles by land. The chief advantage of this route, is the fact, that it is shorter than the Panama route by eighteen hundred miles. The British house of Melmoth & Co. have obtained from Mexico the right of way.

Then there is the Panama route across the Isthmus, being a shorter communication of thirty miles, and only about twenty-five miles by land. This route has been surveyed, a railway charter obtained, and all the stock taken by American capitalists, and the work soon to be speedily accomplished.

The third route, is the "Ship Canal," by the Nicaragua and Leon Lakes, with the navigable rivers, making a water passage of 250 miles, and the land passage only thirty miles. A company for the building of this Ship Canal, has been formed in New York, a contract made, and recognized by the late treaty with Nicaragua, and the work to be done within twelve years—this route is nearer to California by 400 miles than via Panama.

The spirit for vast enterprise, is surely abroad in the land.—Cin. Gazette.

INDIANA GOLD.—The editor of the Bloomington Tribune, who has recently been on a visit to the "gold diggings" in this State, says:

"The gold is found in the Burdard's creek in Morgan county, some five miles from Martinsville; and we were informed by a gentleman on the ground, (and who had considerable experience in Virginia gold mines,) that he has explored the principal vein for twelve miles. Its bearing is southwest and northeast. Messrs. Griggs, Piles, Dr. Moberly, Goss, Bloom, Gordon, and some others, have been experimenting along the creek for a few weeks past, and have not labored in vain.

The men who have purchased land, including a portion of the place, or who have taken leases from those who own the diggings, have generally become satisfied with their experiments, and have left the ground for the present, to prepare themselves with the necessary implements, and return to the work in the spring with renewed energy.

We saw but two men, Messrs. Piles and Gordon, engaged in washing out the shining dust. They informed us that they averaged five dollars each per day. They proceeded to obtain the gold dust in the following way: First, a large trough is dug, open at one end, and having three considerable gullies in it at regular intervals, the trough being some ten feet long. Some quicksilver is then deposited in the trough, upon which is thrown a mass of gravel, mud, sand, rocks, &c. Water from a spring above is brought in leading troughs, and pours into the "gold-washer" or big trough, a considerable quantity of water, and the gold-washer has a lever attached to the upper end of it, by which it is rocked violently from side to side. The gold being much heavier than the gravel and sand sinks to the bottom where it is collected by the quicksilver.

From all we could learn, the prospect for doing well in gold digging, Mr. Piles who formerly worked in the Virginia mines, and who was the first to discover the gold here informed us that the prospect here is much better than it was when they first commenced work, and now the Virginia mines are among the most productive in the United States.

Mr. Piles washed out a small pan full of the earth while we were present, and some ten or twelve particles of gold were visible in the bottom of the pan, and one article was perhaps worth five cents; and we were informed that some particles had been found worth from fifty cents to a dollar and a half.

CALEB B. SMITH.—The Cleveland True Democrat pays the following merited compliment to our countryman, the father of the Indiana "Thrift" factory:

"Caleb B. Smith traversed Ohio, and Indiana, during the last Presidential canvass; slavery was his topic; he was ardent, earnest for freedom; was ultra against Slavery. 'Give us,' said he, 'true Whig men in Congress, and more will be done for freedom than was accomplished by any other party, or by all other parties.' That body met. It was whispered 'no matter by whose authority—that Gen. Taylor would resist Free Soil. Immediately this brave, unflinching champion of Liberty, who was a candidate for the office of Post Master General, yielded to the South, and helped to defeat Gen. Taylor's Resolution. Immediately he denounced agitators. And the South has now a government appointment worth three thousand dollars a year. Does the Southerner thus betray the South? Not one instance of it can be named. No. It is here—it is among the free that treachery is found—it is our Representatives who play false, and lining their pockets with money, and clothing themselves with the honors of place, mock at the weakness which they help to create, and defy the murmur which would scath treachery with its indignation, and the traitor with scorn."

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION.—A notice has been forwarded to us, which will be found in another column, announcing a Free Soil State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the first Monday in December next. The principal object of the Convention, so far as the notice discloses it, is to take into consideration the establishment of a press at Indianapolis advocating and defending the principles of our platform. The movement, we presume, emanates with the State Central Committee; but, although the object named is important, we do not suppose there will be a general attendance, unless some other matter of general interest is to be acted upon by the Convention. Of this we shall probably be advised from headquarters in due season, so that our brethren throughout the State may act as may be expedient.—Centerville Free Territory Sentinel.

DRYING MEAL AND FLOUR.—In a recent conversation with J. R. Stafford, inventor of the Process of Drying Flour, Meal, &c., for which a gold medal was awarded at a late Institute Fair, we gathered the following facts:

From a bag of flour or meal, subject to this process, a great heat and without affecting the quality of the product, it is possible to extract all the moisture, so that it will retain its quality, and when it is put up for bread, it absorbs the extra amount of water, and more. The meal relieved of water is perfectly dry and sweet, and the difference in its swell from even freshly ground meal which has been kiln-dried, is very perceptible. (Being guarded from external moisture by paint, oil or cement) may be carried round the world and summered on the equator without injury. Those who have tasted American meal in Europe, and know how musty and insipid it commonly is, can best realize the national, universal value of this drying invention.—N. Y. Tribune.

A religious protest against slavery has been made by the New England Association of Congregational ministers, numbering some 500 members. The address was made by a committee, and is very elaborate, as may be inferred from the fact that it is 92 pages in length. The positions assumed are that slavery is repugnant to religion and humanity; that all classes are up to the neck in it, and differ in regard to its origin, effects, and removal; that the "Bible argument" of the South in favor of its continuance, has been the cause of extreme anti-slavery men denying the hand of fellowship to the slaveholder, and thus doing the most injury to the cause of the slave.

A French war steamer recently arrived at Havana, and tendered her services to the Government in repelling any invasion that might be anticipated, for which the captain General expressed his obligations in the warmest terms; and the newspapers of the day made a great fuss about it, as they do about everything in that country.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

WM. P. SANDERS was sent to the Penitentiary last week from Tuscaloosa county, Ala., for bigamy. The Turk had four wives at one time.

Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, is again in Philadelphia, on his way to Washington, and is said to be now looking for a charge for his brother.

INDIAN LEGISLATORS.—The Minnesota Legislature is said to comprise among its members several Western half breeds. It also contains one member who was elected to both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

In a HURRY.—Married, on the 19th ultimo, on the afternoon train from Springfield to Albany, Western Railroad, Mr. J. G. BUELOW, of Greenfield, to Miss MARTHA CHASE, of Dalton.

S. S. SMITH, tried at Richmond for aiding a slave to escape, has been found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for four years and six months. Exceptions to the verdict, however, were filed.

The Louisville Courier says that Major J. P. GAINES, lately appointed Governor of Oregon, has sold his farm and negroes, and intends taking his family to Oregon, with a view of locating there permanently.

THE ASTOR WILL.—Mrs. Langdon, the niece of John Jay Astor, has commenced a suit against William B. Astor, the son, to test the validity of some of the trusts contained in the will, in relation to herself and some others of the family.

Finley Bigger, Esq., has again assumed the editorial chair of the Rushville Jacksonian. The ability which he has heretofore displayed in the same position, is a sufficient guaranty of his future success.

Another part of the dominions of Austria is now pervaded by a powerful religious excitement. In Bohemia, the cradle of Huss Teizka, a new reformer has appeared in the person of Reverend Pastor Koss